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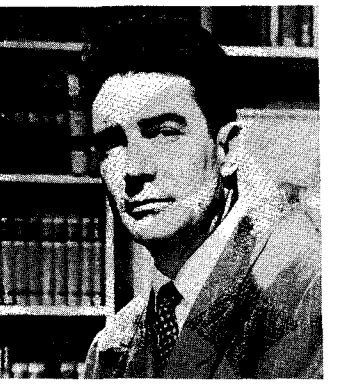

DAN SMOOT

COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST TACTICS

In "Communizing America" (the September 27, 1965, issue of this Report*), I pointed out that fascism, communism, socialism, and modern liberalism all have the same goal: an authoritarian state in which rulers have absolute power to do anything they please to the people, under pretext that it is being done for the people. In that* Report*, and in two subsequent issues, I showed that the communist revolution is already far advanced in the United States.*

How *did it happen? The present* Report *outlines the answer.*

On September 24, 1864, Karl Marx formed, in London, the International Workingmen's Association—an organization intended to foster the worldwide socialist revolution which Marx and Engels had urged in their *Communist Manifesto* (published in 1848). Being the first international organization created for such purpose, the IWA is generally known, in the history of socialism, as the *First Socialist International.*[1] In January, 1868, the Socialist Party was founded in New York City, and headquarters of the First International was transferred from London to New York. This was the formal beginning of the socialist movement in the United States (though there had previously been several unsuccessful experiments in communal living, socialistic communities, and so on). The Socialist Party, proving ineffective, was reorganized as Labor Union No. 5 of New York; but the various factions of the socialist movement still could not agree on method. The First Socialist International was disbanded at Philadelphia on February 15, 1876.[1]

Delegates from 20 countries organized the Second Socialist International at Paris on July 14, 1889. Whereas the First Socialist International had been formed on the assumption that "workers of the world" would voluntarily unite to "throw off the chains of capitalism," the Second Socialist International recognized that "workers" must be manipulated into supporting socialism. The Second Socialist International intended to accomplish world revolution by organizing and controlling labor unions. Hence, it is often called the Labor International. The Second International still exists as a small splinter group of the communist-socialist movement; but, in achievement, the Second International failed as completely as the First.[1]

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By the end of the 19th century, most socialists had come to realize that socialism could be imposed on the world only through violence, treachery, and deception. The Third Socialist International (often called Red International and Moscow International) was formed at Moscow, March 2-6, 1919, under the leadership of bolsheviks who had seized power in Russia.[1] The Third International converted Russia into an enormous power base for the international socialist movement and spawned communist parties all over the world; but the techniques of the Third International did *not work in the United States.*

Fabians

British fabians devised the technique that succeeded in the United States. A small group of socialists formed the Fabian Society at London in 1883, for the announced purpose of converting the British economy from capitalism to socialism. The name and tactics of the Fabian Society were borrowed from Quintus Fabius Maximus, a general of ancient Rome, who, after disastrous defeats in open battle, developed a successful strategy of delay, deception, and infiltration.[1,2]

George Bernard Shaw, a leading member of the Fabian Society, said the Society made it possible for respectable citizens to support socialism without suspicion of lawless desire to overturn the existing order. The fabian artifice of feigning respectability, while subverting society for revolutionary purposes, gave socialists easy entry into government, banks, stock exchanges, universities, and other respected centers of power and influence.[1,2]

Fabians, more realistic than other socialists, know it is much easier to subvert sons, daughters and wives of the prominent and well-to-do than it is to impress laboring classes. They also realize that socialist movements spring from middle and upper classes — not from the proletariat.[2]

A fundamental principle of fabianism is that a select *brain trust* should plan for, and direct, all of society. This concept of an elite attracted people from the English nobility, who began to join the Fabian Society, reflecting unconscious, sometimes conscious, attempts to regain their lost power.[3]

This policy of hiding behind the skirts of respectability did not, however, deter fabians from consorting with and helping their more violent brethren in the socialist movement. In fact, fabians aided and abetted Russian bolsheviks long before the revolution in 1917.[2]

Fabians, like other socialists, claim to represent a progressive society; but, like communists, they are devoted to dictatorship. George Bernard Shaw put it rather bluntly:

"I also made it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character and industry enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner; but whilst you were permitted to live you would have to live well."[3]

LID

On September 12, 1905, a small group of socialists (under the leadership of Jack London, Upton Sinclair, and Clarence Darrow) met at Pecks Restaurant in New York City. Out of this meeting came the Intercollegiate Socialist Society — although the fabians of England had urged that the word *socialist* be kept out of view. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded for the stated purpose of "promoting an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women . . . and the encouragement of all legitimate endeavors to awaken an interest in socialism among the educated men and women of the country."[1,4]

The Rand School of Social Science, formed by fabian socialists, became the New York headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Harvard was selected as the primary center for

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nourishing and spreading the virus of socialism. By 1915, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society had chapters on 60 college campuses.[1]

The 1917 bolshevik seizure of power in Russia stimulated a ferment of activity among socialists in the United States. Some, like John Reed (Harvard, 1910), joined the bolshevik movement outright. While some American fabians retained their cover of respectability and sympathized secretly with the bolsheviks, others abandoned deception, and helped form the communist party of the United States (September, 1919).

The socialist bloodbath in Russia, and the activities of American socialists, stirred such angry reaction in the United States that American fabians tardily took the advice of their British friends—to push the word *socialist* into the background. In 1921, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society became the League for Industrial Democracy (LID); but its purpose did not change.[4] LID remains the oldest socialist organization in the United States —a parent group of other fronts which have been set up since, spreading the poison of socialism, badly contaminating thought streams of the entire nation.

Below are names of a *few* prominent individuals who are, or were, influential in LID. *CFR* after a name indicates membership in the Council on Foreign Relations; *ADA* means membership in Americans for Democratic Action; *ACLU*, American Civil Liberties Union:

Roger N. Baldwin — founder and head of ACLU

Charles A. Beard — historian

Daniel Bell — labor editor, *Fortune*

John K. Benedict — professor, Union Theological Seminary

John C. Bennett — Dean, Union Theological Seminary, CFR

Andrew J. Biemiller — former U. S. Representative, founding member of ADA, now AFL-CIO official

Carroll Binder — editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune*

Ella Reeves ("mother") Bloor — communist party official (deceased)

Ralph J. Bunche — UN Under Secretary General, NAACP official, CFR, ACLU

James B. Carey—Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO, ADA founder

Everett R. Clinchy — first President, National Conference of Christians and Jews, now head of Conference on World Tensions (World Brotherhood, Inc.), CFR

George S. Counts — author, educator

Max Danish — editor of *Justice*, Garment Workers Union official, ADA founder

Babette Deutch — writer, mother of Adam Yarmolinsky

John Dewey — "father" of progressive education (deceased)

Paul H. Douglas — Democrat Senator from Illinois, former professor at University of Chicago, ADA founder, ACLU

David Dubinsky — head of Garment Workers Union, head of New York Liberal Party, ADA founder, CFR

W. E. B. DuBois — communist party member, official of NAACP, author (deceased)

George Clifton Edwards, Jr. — Judge, Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ADA founder

Morris Ernst — chief attorney for ACLU, NAACP official, ADA founder

Samuel A. Eliot, Jr. — author, educator

James Farmer — head of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)

Felix Frankfurter — former Harvard professor, Supreme Court Justice, CFR, ACLU (deceased)

Lewis S. Gannett — author, editor of *New York Herald-Tribune*, NAACP official, CFR

Reverend Donald Harrington — official of United World Federalists

Albert J. Hayes—International President, International Association of Machinists union, ADA founder

Sidney Hook — author, educator

Quincy Howe — author, radio commentator

Hubert H. Humphrey — Vice President of the United States, founding member of ADA, CFR

Jacob K. Javits — Republican Senator from New York, ADA, CFR

Nicholas Kelley — retired vice president of Chrysler Corporation, CFR

William H. Kilpatrick — educator (deceased)

Freda Kirchwey — publisher of *The Nation*

Corliss Lamont — President Roosevelt's secretary

Joseph P. Lash — UN correspondent for the *New York Post*, former intimate of the late Eleanor Roosevelt, ADA founder

Harold J. Laski — professor, Harvard University and London School of Economics (deceased)

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Owen Lattimore — author, educator, alleged communist, CFR

Herbert H. Lehman — retired investment banker, former Democrat Governor of New York and former U. S. Senator, ADA founder, NAACP official, CFR, ACLU (deceased)

Max Lerner — writer, professor of American Civilization, Brandeis University

Alfred Baker Lewis — President of Union Casualty Company, NAACP official

Trygve Lie — First UN Secretary-General

Walter Lippmann — author, columnist, CFR, ACLU founder

Robert Morss Lovett — author, educator

Jay Lovestone — founder of U. S. communist party, now International Representative for AFL-CIO

George Meany — President, AFL-CIO

Wayne Morse — Democrat Senator from Oregon, ADA official

Will Maslow — Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

Lewis Mumford — author, CFR

A. J. Muste — official of National Council of Churches

Reinhold Neibuhr — Vice President of Union Theological Seminary, ADA founder, CFR

Harry A. Overstreet — author, educator, official of United World Federalists

Victor G. Reuther — assistant to Walter Reuther

Walter P. Reuther — President, United Auto Workers, Vice President of AFL-CIO, ADA founder, official of United World Federalists

Will Rogers, Jr. — ADA founder, actor, official of United World Federalists

Eleanor Roosevelt — ADA founder (deceased)

Harold O. Rugg — author, educator

Stanley Ruttenberg — Director of Research and Education, AFL-CIO

William L. Shirer — author, radio commentator, CFR

George Harry Soule, Jr. — educator, long-time editor of *The New Republic*

Monroe Sweetland — editor of *Oregon Democrat*, ADA founder

Norman Thomas — long-time head of socialist party

Alexander Trachtenberg — communist party official (deceased)

Rexford G. Tugwell — Roosevelt "brain-truster"

H. Jerry Voorhis — ADA founder, former Democrat Representative from California, Executive Chairman of Cooperative League of America, United World Federalists member

Harry F. Ward — professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary

James Wechsler — editor of *New York Post*, ADA founder

Charles Zimmerman — Vice President of Garment Workers Union, NAACP official

ACLU

Having found that Americans could be led to support socialist causes only if socialism were falsely called something else, American socialists created many fronts which appealed to some emotion or prejudice of factional groups in the population. Leadership and tactics of socialist fronts came largely from the parent group, League for Industrial Democracy. For example, Roger N. Baldwin, prominent in LID, was one of the initial founders of a socialist front which ultimately became the American Civil Liberties Union. In a letter to a socialist agitator, Baldwin said:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . . We want also to look [like] patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."(1)

Formed in the spring of 1917, the Roger Baldwin group was first called American Union Against Militarism. It pretended to be a pacifist organization, devoted to defense of all who objected to the draft during World War I; but, in reality, it was a legal wing of the socialist movement. Jane Addams, Adolf A. Berle, Max Eastman, Norman Thomas, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were among prominent socialists who joined Roger Baldwin in founding American Union Against Militarism. On November 1, 1917, the organization became the National Civil Liberties Bureau. It had enormous influence during World War I, because: (1) it received support from individuals powerful in Woodrow Wilson's administration, such as Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, Frederick Keppel, Colonel Edward

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Mandel House; and (2) it received money from the Carnegies.[1]

On January 12, 1920, the National Civil Liberties Bureau was reorganized as American Civil Liberties Union, under the guidance of Roger N. Baldwin, Felix Frankfurter, Louis F. Budenz, William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jane Addams, Arthur Garfield Hays, Robert Morss Lovett, A. J. Muste, Norman Thomas, Harold J. Laski, and others.[1] Budenz, Foster, and Flynn were prominent officials of the American communist party.

NAACP

In 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized in New York City. As early as 1920, a Joint Legislative Committee of the New York State Legislature reported that NAACP, while pretending to work for the *advancement* of colored people, was in reality a front to promote socialism among negroes, and among whites who either wanted to exploit, or were emotional about, what they considered the "plight" of negroes in the United States. W.E.B. DuBois was principal founder of NAACP.[1] DuBois, a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, had a long career as a communist leader. He died in Africa in 1963, a hero of the international communist movement.

SNCC

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC—violent civil rights organization) was formed in 1960 by the National Student Association, The National Student Christian Federation, and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). SDS (student branch of LID) was the prime mover in setting up SNCC.[5]

The Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee has reported that SNCC is "substantially under the influence of the communist party."[6] Officials of SNCC belittle the importance of communist participation in SNCC activities. One SNCC official, Jimmy Garrett, says:

"We are subverting them. We're more revolutionary than the Communists."[7]

Brotherhood Among Leftists

The League for Industrial Democracy (LID), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) are the three most important socialist fronts organized in the United States during the first quarter of this century. The record of their formation reveals how closely socialists and communists worked together for their common objective—utilizing the fabian technique of deception.

Since the end of World War I, communists and other socialists have worked harmoniously together for their common cause—by setting up fronts with names and stated purposes which appeal to the reformist, uplifting urge of do-gooders. The deception enabled socialists to draw Americans with respected names into socialist fronts. It also created a tremendous lobby for unconstitutional federal programs. Socialists and communists support federal programs which require taxing and spending by the federal government, in defiance of constitutional limitations, because this gives them appeal as advocates of welfare for the downtrodden. But it does something far more important than that for the cause of socialism: it concentrates economic and political power in the central government, to the detriment of state governments. As our federal system thus crumbles, the Washington bureaucracy becomes so big and complicated that the elected legislative branch of government loses control. Unable to operate efficiently in its constitutional role as formulator of national policy, Congress surrenders its responsibilities to gigantic bureaus and corporations, managed by an elite of appointed experts who make and enforce "administrative law" in defiance of the Constitution. Thus, the federal government is gradually transformed into a totalitarian bureaucracy.

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Eventually, brotherhood with communists became an embarrassment to "respectable" American socialists. When the Soviet Union invaded Finland in 1939, for example, many American socialists winced at being publicly associated with communists who supported the bungling and bloody Soviet tyranny. They were further embarrassed when the Soviets signed a treaty of friendship with the nazis.

When the United States entered World War II as an ally of the Soviets, American communists enjoyed another period of open fraternization and cooperation with most other socialist groups in the United States. But in 1946, the American public had come to the sickening realization that our Soviet socialist ally was a more monstrous tyranny and a far greater threat to our own peace and security than the socialist enemy we had been fighting.

The administration in Washington, and practically all foundations and institutions devoted to the subtle approach toward socialism, had been infiltrated by communists and were losing public respect. If liberalism—which is fabian socialism—were to survive and flourish, it had to rid itself of the communist taint.

Liberals did not change their objectives. They continued to work for a totalitarian state, but spoke out publicly against communism. CIO unions, which were known to be controlled by communists, were expelled from the CIO. The CIO itself, and the unions which were expelled, continued to work, as before, for a common objective; but publicly they called each other dirty names. The CIO, formed by socialists and communists and dedicated to the totalitarian socialist state, loudly proclaimed itself a staunch foe of communism. The same thing happened to other leading, "respectable" leftist organizations: the Anti-Defamation League, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Yet, liberals, claiming to be anti-communists, remained virulent anti-anti-communists. Communists, socialists, and totalitarian liberals may fight among themselves about tactics and strategy; but they adhere to a code of the political underworld which unites them in a tight bond to fight their common enemy—the genuine anti-communists.

ADA

Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) was a product of the early postwar period when American totalitarian liberals tried to purge themselves of the communist taint.

ADA was founded in January, 1947. One of the principal founders was Francis Biddle (who had been Franklin D. Roosevelt's Attorney General). Biddle said the ADA was created "to split from the liberal movement in America those elements of communism and fellow travelers which . . . did great harm to the liberal movement."[8,9,10] Biddle was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Here are other prominent founders of the ADA (CFR after a name indicating membership in the Council on Foreign Relations):

Joseph Alsop; Stewart Alsop; Barry Bingham (CFR); Chester Bowles (CFR); James B. Carey; Marquis Childs (CFR); David Dubinsky (CFR); Morris Ernst; J. Kenneth Galbraith (CFR); A. J. Hayes; Joseph P. Lash; Reinhold Niebuhr (CFR); Walter P. Reuther; Eleanor Roosevelt; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (CFR); James Wechsler; Paul H. Douglas; Herbert H. Lehman (CFR); Hubert H. Humphrey (CFR).

To get some inkling of ADA power, note some important individuals in the Johnson administration who are ADA members:

Hubert H. Humphrey—Vice President; Eugenie Anderson—Ambassador to Bulgaria; Chester Bowles—Ambassador to India; Philip H. Coombs — Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs; Thomas K. Finletter — Permanent Representative to NATO; Orville L. Freeman — Secretary of Agriculture; W. Averell Harriman — Ambassador-at-Large; James Loeb, Jr. — Ambassador to Guinea; Howard Morgan — Member of Federal Power Commission; Charles S. Murphy — Under Secretary of Agriculture; Wilbur Nestigen — Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Robert C. Weaver — Administrator, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency; G. Mennen Williams — Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Harris L. Wofford — Special Assistant to the President.

Here are United States Senators known to be members of the ADA (all Democrats except Javits):

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Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (Pa.); Paul H. Douglas (Ill.); Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.); Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.); Wayne Morse (Ore.); Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.); Harrison B. Williams (N.J.).[8,9,10]

The following United States Representatives (all Democrats) are known ADA members:

Henry B. Gonzales (Tex.); Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.); James Roosevelt (Calif.); William Fitts Ryan (N.Y.).

Former United States Representative Bruce Alger has given a terse summary of ADA beliefs, in these words:

"That it is possible for a police state to be obedient to the popular will; that the apparatus of such a state can be so affected by benevolence that it can produce—through such coercive measures as compulsory union membership, enforced fraternization, a compulsory share-the-wealth tax system, and a strong centralized bureaucracy — a guaranteed annual wage for everybody, complete freedom from fear, want and anxiety for all, and total economic welfare from the cradle to the grave for the entire populace."[11]

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. (Advisor, special assistant, and speech writer for former President Kennedy), is considered the philosopher of the ADA. United States Representative Richard H. Poff (Virginia Republican) quotes Schlesinger as saying:

"Official liberalism was the product of the enlightenment, cross-fertilized with such things as science, bourgeois complacency, and a belief in progress. It dispensed with the absurd Christian myths of sin and damnation and believed that what shortcomings man might have were to be redeemed, not by Jesus on the cross, but by the benevolent unfolding of history. Tolerance, free inquiry, and technology, operating in the framework of human perfectibility, would in the end create a heaven on earth, a goal accounted much more sensible and wholesome than a heaven in heaven."[12]

In 1947, Schlesinger made a statement on "The Future of Socialism." ADA has endorsed the statement. Schlesinger recently said he still believes what he believed in 1947. Here are extracts from Schlesinger's statement:

"If socialism (i.e., the ownership by the state of all significant means of production) is to preserve democracy, it must be brought about step by step in a way which will not disrupt the fabric of custom, law, and mutual confidence upon which personal rights depend. That is, the transition must be piece-meal; it must be parliamentary; it must respect civil liberties and due process of law. Socialism by such means used to seem fantastic to the hard-eyed melodramatists of the Leninist persuasion; but even Stalin is reported to have told Harold Laski recently that it might be possible.

"The classical argument against gradualism was that the capitalist ruling class would resort to violence rather than surrender its prerogatives. Here, as elsewhere, the Marxists enormously overestimated the political courage and will of the capitalists. In fact, in the countries where capitalism really triumphed, it has yielded with far better grace (that is, displayed far more cowardice) than the Marxist scheme predicted. The British experience is illuminating in this respect, and the American experience not uninstructive. There is no sign in either nation that the capitalists are putting up a really determined fight . . . . the bourgeois fears more than anything else—violence . . . .

"There seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of new deals . . . .

"Government ownership and control can take many forms. The independent public corporation, in the manner of TVA, is one; State and municipal ownership can exist alongside Federal ownership; the techniques of the cooperatives can be expanded; even the resources of regulation have not been fully tapped . . . .

"That doyen of American Capitalists, Joseph P. Kennedy, recently argued that the United States should not seek to resist the spread of communism. Indeed, it should 'permit communism to have its trial outside the Soviet Union if that shall be the fate or will of certain peoples . . . .'

"Can the United States conceive and initiate so subtle a [foreign] policy? Though the secret has been kept pretty much from the readers of the liberal press, the State Department has been proceeding for some time somewhat along these lines . . . . to be firm without being rancorous, to check Soviet expansion without making unlimited commitments to an anti-Soviet crusade . . . to encourage the growth of the democratic left . . . . Men like Ben Cohen, Dean Acheson, Charles Bohlen [all members of the CFR] have tried to work out details and whip up support for this admittedly risky program . . . ."[11]

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In naming prominent persons in socialist organizations, I have indicated many who are members of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Together with a web of interlocking organizations, the CFR has become the invisible government of the United States. The CFR is the control center of organizations promoting socialism.[13]

In August, 1963, Constantine Brown, syndicated columnist, reported from Munich, Germany, on Soviet plans for subversion and conquest of Latin America. Mr. Brown got his information from a man who had recently been a high official in the communist government of Czechoslovakia.[14]

Though he defected from communism because he could no longer endure the lies, intrigues, and treacheries of communists, the Czech felt that he had joined the losing side when he fled to the West. Communism will win, the former communist official asserted, because Western leaders (particularly in the United States) *do not want to believe* that the Soviets are planning to conquer the world. Kremlin leaders think the United States, under present leadership, is actually helping communists achieve world conquest; but the Kremlin understands and expects *token* opposition from United States political leaders.[14]

To restore their constitutional Republic and save succeeding generations from the scourge of communism, Americans have a twofold task: (1) to inform themselves and others about what is being done, who is doing it, and how; and (2) to use their knowledge politically, in selecting and electing constitutionalists to high political office.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Revolutionary Radicalism: Part One — Subversive Movements*, Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, Albany, 1920, Two Volumes, pp. 41-86; 505-9, 413-93; 145-86; 1119-20, 1247-50; 1280, 629-30; 1088; 1101, 1979-89; 1518-20

(2) *Fabianism in the Political Life of Britain*, 1919-1930, by Sister M. Margaret Patricia McCarran, second edition, The Heritage Foundation, Inc., 1954, 612 pp.

(3) *Keynes at Harvard: Economic Deception as a Political Credo*, Veritas Foundation, P. O. Box 340, New York, New York 10005, 114 pp.

(4) *The L.I.D.—Fifty Years of Democratic Education*, 1905-1955, by Mina Weisenberg, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York 10003

(5) *Revolution in Mississippi, Special Report*, by Tom Hayden, Students for a Democratic Society, 1962, 27 pp.

(6) For details on communist influence in SNCC and the civil rights movement, see the civil rights packet of 14 *Dan Smoot Reports*, 1 packet $2.00.

(7) "Subverters vs. Subverters," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *The Shreveport Journal*, April 19, 1965

(8) *Americans for Democratic Action—Its Origin, Aims, and Character, and Its Designs Upon the Democratic Party*, Staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, April 19, 1955

(9) "The ADA: Its Impact on the New Frontier," series of articles by Robert T. Hartmann, *The Los Angeles Times*, September 3-8, 10, 1961

(10) *Americans for Democratic Action*, by Clifton Brock with introduction by Max Lerner, Public Affairs Press, 1962, 229 pp.

(11) Speech by U. S. Representative Bruce Alger (Rep., Tex.), *Congressional Record*, May 28, 1963, pp. 9086-98 (daily)

(12) Newsletter of U. S. Representative Richard H. Poff (Rep., Va.), November 4, 1963

(13) *The Invisible Government*, by Dan Smoot, 1962, 250 pp.; price: clothbound $4.00, pocketbook $1.00

(14) "Soviet Plans in Latin America," by Constantine Brown, *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1963

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely — help get subscribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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